

## WELL OBJECT TO HIM.

Republican Senators Have Arranged a Programme Opposing the Seating of Turpie.

An Arkansas Democrat Reading the Riot Act to Holman and Randall.

The President Thinks There is No Need of a Public Building at Lafayette.

Another Colored Man Named for District Recorder--Pensions Granted to Indianians--Personal and General Notes.

## SENATOR-ELECT DAVID TURPIE.

What the Committee on Privileges and Election Will Do in His Case.

Special to the Sentinel.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There will be submitted in the Senate a report of the Committee on Elections, and probably on the Turpie case, to-morrow. The papers and credentials will be reported back with the statement that the committee does not feel authorized to pass upon the validity of the election until Senator Turpie presents himself and demands to be sworn in. The Republicans will challenge his election and ask an investigation. The committee will be authorized to sit during the recess.

## LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Randall and Holman Beaten by Friends as Well as Foes.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The day in the House has been one of the most interesting of the session, and witnessed a paradox in politics. Two prominent Democrats, Messrs. Randall and Holman, were under assault from their political friends as well as their political foes. These gentlemen, as the leading men on the Republican side, were to-day representing the Democratic party, yet it fell on Representative Rodgers, of Arkansas, Democrat, to read the riot act to them, and declare that he regarded them as traitors to their party. The Democrats were to-day without being fully considered. Read, Cadon and Butterworth led the attack on the Republican side, while Blanchard, of Louisiana, Crain, of Texas, and others, were closed in on the Democratic side. The brunt of the criticism was that the bill was liable to the same objection that knocked the Diplomatic bill cold in that it changed existing legislation, only it moved in a different direction, reducing salaries below what the law fixed, except in the case of Land Commissioner Spotts and Assistant Stock-raiser, which it advanced. These points were sustained by the House and the figures restored to the lawful amount.

Much apprehension was felt all day over the weak state of affairs, and an extra session of Congress was predicted as a certainty. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary bills have not yet passed the House. They cover over a hundred printed pages, and the Senate can only consider them in time to get them to the President. It is a physical impossibility, and Senators Allison and Edmunds served notice in the Senate that they would not consider these bills. There is, therefore, only one refuge left, and that is the adoption of the Rodgers resolution extending the executive and legislative appropriation until December. Should the Senate carry on this point and refuse to adopt it, an extra session could not be avoided. This, however, is not probable as the House would not wish to stand on a puntillon. Mr. Randall to-day claimed that these bills had been reported to the House February 3, but he did not make it clear to his interrogators that they were made by a committee, and that he called the bill up. The sentiment of the House is almost unanimous in condemning the holding of the bills back to this late hour, simply as it is alleged to prevent previous legislation in the last hours of the session.

It is near 10 o'clock, and the Committee of the House have only acted on ten pages of the bill of 107 pages. At this rate it will take three weeks to pass the bill, as the fight on each amendment will be renewed in the House. Judge Holman was quite angry with the House for raising the rate of the two clerks' salaries, from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Colonel Morrison arraigned Holman for reducing the salary of the Ways and Means clerk and increasing his own, the Appropriations clerk.

Later on a lively scene occurred between Geddes and Warner, of Ohio, over the War Claims clerk's salary. They gestulated at each other as if it was a matter of life and death, and the galleries were filled with the entertainment of the galleries. Their words were drowned amid laughter and applause. Bad blood is up on both sides, and a motion has just been made to substitute last year's bill for the one now before. It looks as if there will be a monkey and patrol time until the 15th of March on one continuous session.

At 5 p. m. Mr. Holman has agreed to make the necessary changes in the Legislative bill to meet the rules and the law, and the reading of the bill is proceeding rapidly and all contention has ceased.

## THE CONVICT LABOR QUESTION.

Annual Report of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his second annual report, which relates entirely to the subject of convict labor. It says that the prison population of 64,000 inmates, a proportion of one in a thousand to the population of the United States. Whatever competition, considering the country at large, which comes from convict labor in any form, must come from this one source. The number of the population—not the proportion to those engaged in mechanical pursuits in the whole country, which is about one convict to every fifty persons—is the source of the competition. Included in the above estimated number 240, and they are distributed through the different States. The industry employing the greatest number is that of boots and shoes, the manufacture of clothing standing next, then stone dressing, then farming, gardening, furniture, mining, lumber and carpentry in the order named. The total product of all penal institutions is \$4,100 of 1 per cent of the total production of the industries of the country.

The report states that it is perfectly evident from information obtained that the competition arising from the employment of convicts as far as the whole country is concerned, would not of itself constitute a question worthy of serious discussion. However, locally and in certain industries, says the report, the competition may be serious, and of such proportions as to claim the most serious attention of legislatures. The Commissioner concludes that the system of hand labor, if introduced in the prisons, would

## ATONED FOR HER CRIME.

Mrs. Roxalina Druse Hanged for Murder at Herkimer, New York, Yesterday.

A Terrible Scene on the Scaffold During the Preparations for Her Execution.

The Condemned Woman Fills the Air With Her Moans, Cries and Shrieks.

The Trap Sprung Precisely at 12 O'clock—Full Details of the Execution—Her Confession Made Sunday.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—After the services last evening Mrs. Druse remained until about 11:30 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Bartley Marlow, with Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Cleveland, during the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the "Committee of One Hundred," of Boston, and was active in support of the nominees of the Democratic party. He is the author of a volume entitled "Music and Musical People of the Colored Race."

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The President Vetoes the Bill Providing for a Public Building at Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President has vetoed the bill which provided for a public building at Lafayette, La. The President says: "I have been informed since this bill has been in my hands that last spring a building was erected at Lafayette with special reference to this bill. The President said that a part of it was leased by the Government for that purpose for the term of five years. Upon the faith of such lease the premises thus rented were fitted up and furnished by the owner of the building in a manner especially adapted to postal uses, and an account of such fittings up and furnishing is before me, showing the expense of the same to have been more than \$2,000. In view of such new and recent arrangements made by the Government for the transaction of its postal business at this point, it seems that the proposed expenditure for the erection of a building for that purpose is hardly necessary or justifiable."

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